After 8?

A guide for the parents
of Grade 8 students in Ontario

DO NOT REMOVE 1975

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Ontario

Ministry of
Colleges and
Universities

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After 8?

A guide for the parents of Grade 8 students in Ontario

by Stan Hendra
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Introduction

This publication is primarily intended for you, the parents of Ontario's Grade 8 students.

It is a result of concern. The concern of teachers, particularly guidance counsellors. And the concern of two Ontario government ministries–Colleges & Universities and Education.

The concern is for you as parents of children on the threshold of high school. The dilemma facing many of you is that you are, at the same time:

- perplexed by today's educational systems
- required to assist your children in making educational decisions.

After 8? takes into account that many of you, like the author, went to school in the '40s and '50s when the province's educational structure was much simpler. Many others, born and educated elsewhere, may be even less familiar with our changing educational systems. The booklet's aims are to:

- describe, clearly and simply, the choices open to your children as they move from Grade 8 to secondary school.
- relate, in a general way, secondary school courses to opportunities at the post-secondary (after high school) level.

For information of particular interest to you, plan to attend the *information sessions* organized by schools specifically for the parents of Grade 8 students. These sessions usually take place at the school your child is attending or at a nearby high school. Their purpose is to explain local secondary school programs. There you can, and should, ask questions.

Later on, you can take advantage of similar sessions held at community colleges and universities to explain their programs and, if you wish, take part in group visits to these institutions.

At the back is a list of various related publications which you and your children might find useful. These are normally available in secondary school guidance information centres or from the publishing source. Many are free and yours for the asking.

I'd be remiss not to acknowledge the assistance and support I received from my colleagues in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Together, we wish you and your children well as you embark on the new concept of parent-child-school educational partnership now being developed in Ontario.

Stan Hendra / January, 1975

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Today's Secondary Schools

What is the Secondary School Graduation Diploma?

This is the diploma awarded to a student who has earned a minimum of 27 credits—usually in 4 years. A credit is earned for each full subject successfully completed in a year or a semester. We used to talk about Janet "passing her year" or Frank "passing all his subjects" but now we talk about "how many credits Janet and Frank earned this year". The Secondary School Graduation Diploma is the successor to the Junior Matriculation Diploma, discontinued some 10 years back.

You can find explanations of the Secondary School *Honour* Graduation Diploma (formerly Senior Matriculation) and the Certificate of Training further along in this section.

What is a credit?

A student earns a credit by successfully completing a course which normally takes a minimum of 110 to 120 hours of class time—or one period per day during the school year.

Are there still compulsory subjects in high school?

Yes, some subjects *are* compulsory. There are now 6 credits which a student *must* obtain before graduation:

- 4 credits in English studies
- 2 credits in Canadian studies

Aside from compulsory subjects, are all other selections free choices?

Not quite. To be granted a diploma, a student must obtain 3 credits in each of the following 4 areas of study:

- Communications
- Social and Environmental Studies
- Pure and Applied Sciences
- Arts

As you can see from the following chart, there are many subjects to choose from within these areas.

The 4 Areas of Study

Communications:
- Data processing
- Drafting
- English
- Français
- German
- Latin
- Shorthand

Social and Environmental Studies:
- Data processing
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- Retail merchandising
- World politics
- World religions

Pure and Applied Sciences:
- Data processing
- Elements of technology
- Horticulture
- Industrial arts
- Mathematics
- Sciences
- Space and man

Arts:
- Art
- Floriculture
- Graphic arts
- Music
- Physical and health education
- Screen education
- Theatre arts

Limitations of space, staff and financing may make it impossible for an individual school to offer all the subjects listed above, but the list gives you an idea of the variety of subjects available.

I'd like to stress that these choices need to be thought about and talked about–and then thought about some more. Now is not too soon to start! However, I also want to stress that it is not essential (it may not even be desirable) that students entering high school commit themselves to a career and take only courses related to that career.

The important thing is to discuss and consider all possibilities and then choose subjects which will provide appropriate, but flexible, opportunities for your child.

What is meant by advanced level... general level... Year 2... Phase 3, etc.?

I know such terms can be confusing. However, no one set of answers applies to all high schools in the province. By using such terminology a school simply indicates that it teaches subjects at different levels of difficulty. As a result, students may pursue courses at different levels according to their personal interests and abilities. For instance, a child interested in becoming, say a physicist, would require mathematics and science at an advanced level (formerly called 5-year level) but could take history at a general level (formerly called 4-year level).

New Terminology Guide

Now	*Then*
Year 1 or Phase 1	Grade 9 or 1st Form
Year 2 or Phase 2	Grade 10 or 2nd Form
Year 3 or Phase 3	Grade 11 or 3rd Form
Year 4 or Phase 4	Grade 12 or 4th Form
Year 5 or Phase 5	Grade 13 or 5th Form

Level of Difficulty

Level 5 (advanced)	= 5 year matriculation course
Level 4 (general)	= 4 year course
Level 3 (occupational)	= 2 year course
Level 2 (vocational)	= vocational

Many schools recommend that the student select, in each of the first 2 years of high school, at least one subject from each of the 4 areas of study. By so doing, the student is keeping open as many career doors as possible.

To earn a graduation diploma, students need–in addition to the minimum 3 credits in each of the 4 areas–a further 15 credits during their years in high school. Students may choose, especially in the 3rd and 4th year, to concentrate their credits according to their interests and long-range plans (for example, languages, commercial, science, technology, art...).

With this much freedom of selection, how will I know my child can handle the courses selected?

Get advice from your child's teachers, counsellors and elementary school principal. They are the ones who see students regularly, who know how difficult or easy your child finds a subject. Chances are you'll benefit by going to them for insight and direction when you and your child are trying to develop a program of studies. A review of your child's report cards is another good indicator.

You can also ask to see your own child's *school record folder*. Recent legislation gives you this opportunity. The school record folder may provide further indications of your child's abilities, interests and potential.

How can students avoid making mistakes in subject choices?

Here's where you, as parents, have an important part to play. The credit system provides an exceptional opportunity for you and your child, together with school personnel, to plan an ongoing educational program. Since course selection will tend to have long-range implications, do consult teachers, guidance counsellors, and others, who can discuss with you the consequences of taking this or that subject. For some examples, see the Career Areas chart on page 20.

What is the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma?

This diploma, formerly called Senior Matriculation, is awarded to a student who has earned a minimum of 6 credits at the Grade 13 (Year 5) level, following, in most cases, the completion of the Secondary School Graduation Diploma (27 credits). However, it is possible for a student to complete requirements for the Honour Graduation Diploma in less than 5 years.

Students planning to take Grade 13 (Year 5) courses are well advised to take as many advanced level credits as possible in the previous years of high school.

A word of caution. Although a student can earn an honour diploma by completing *any* 6 Grade 13 credits, many college and university programs may require *specific* credits and a good academic standing in addition to the diploma itself.

For up-to-date information, check post-secondary calendars and other publications in the school's guidance library. *Horizons*, published by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, is the most widely circulated and consulted publication of this kind.

A wide variety of credit courses is now offered at the Honour Graduation level, designed to equip students for post-secondary studies and activities.

Honour Graduation (Grade 13) Subjects

Limitations of space, staff and financing may make it impossible for an individual school to offer all the subjects listed here.

1. Accountancy practice
   Arts
   Biology
   Chemistry
   Economic reasoning
   Geography
   History
   Home economics
   Music
   Physics
   Secretarial practice

2. Anglais*
   English
   Français*
   French
   German
   Greek
   Italian
   Latin and Greek
   Russian
   Spanish

3. Algebra
   Calculus
   Mathematics
   Mathematics of investment
   Relations and functions

4. Dramatic arts
   Law
   Man in society
   Man, science and technology
   People and politics
   Physical education
   Screen education
   Urban studies

1. Each has a maximum value of 1 credit.
2. Each has a maximum value of 2 credits.
3. Each mathematics subject has a value of 1 credit.
4. Ministry of Education approval is required before a school can offer one of these 1-credit subjects.

*As taught to French-speaking students in Francophone or bilingual secondary schools.

If the elementary school recommends that my child should go to a vocational school or enter an occupational program, what opportunities are there after high school?

Many. Both for jobs and further training. These vocational programs often combine job-situation training in the school with periods of actual on-the-job work experience. They are designed to equip students with the skills in demand in today's job marketplace.

Most of these courses have credit value and may be used to complete the requirements for the Secondary School Graduation Diploma. Students finishing 1, 2 or 3 years of an occupational program receive a Certificate of Training, stating the number of years completed.

The salaries now being paid to individuals with specialized skills or trades—chefs, hairdressers, auto mechanics—have taken an upward turn. After Grade 10, some students go on to apprenticeship training and earn while they are learning the basics of a trade. Others may later opt for academic upgrading at a community college in order to qualify for a certificate or diploma program.

Does today's changed system of education mean that my child will be better educated than I was?

Yes, I think so—at least potentially. Today's system is designed to allow a child, and that child's family, to help develop an educational experience tailored to the student's own unique potential.

This goal reflects the Ministry of Education's philosophy of partnership among parents, students and schools. Thus, educational planning is seen as the primary responsibility of the family; the provision of the necessary educational framework is the primary responsibility of the school system.

Of course, the system is still evolving and facing new challenges. These include:

- The need to establish new social groups or units within a learning institution to maintain that old sense of school pride in a fragmented atmosphere of individual timetables, with subjects taken at different levels and with different classmates each period.
- The need to maintain achievement standards and make them meaningful to parents and employers
- The need to extend guidance counselling services to parents, encouraging them to participate in this educational partnership.

Alternatives and Variations

What educational possibilities exist outside the regular secondary school programs?

You may be surprised to learn that there are at least 10 variations of the system just described; some combine with regular programs while others are substitutes. All provide recognized credit courses. The following information may not have immediate application for you and your children. However, it may prove helpful in a general way in planning for the years ahead.

Correspondence courses

These are provided free by the Ministry of Education to qualified Ontario residents. They may be started or ended at any time–a decided advantage to many. Students in the senior years of secondary school may enrol, with their principal's permission, in courses not available to them at their own school. These courses are obviously ideal for students able to work independently and desiring to "learn at their own speed". They are not suited for students who need constant nudging or continuous instruction and explanation from a teacher.

For further details and the latest information, contact:

Correspondence Courses Branch
Ministry of Education
909 Yonge Street
Toronto M4W 2H5
Telephone: (416) 965-2657

Night school

The main purpose of evening course study is to provide adult students with opportunities for continuing education. Day students who wish to supplement or complement their daytime program may enrol in night school as well.

However, I'm always quick to emphasize that these programs don't suit all students. Here, the classroom atmosphere is adult in the sense that the onus to learn is on the student; consequently, there is less direct pressure to perform. After all, it is assumed that an adult is there because he or she wants to learn and will strive to do so. In the resulting atmosphere, which is serious and mature, some teenagers thrive while others wilt.

In addition to credit courses, many night schools offer attractive non-credit courses for interest or enrichment. Many regular secondary school students pursue hobbies through such courses. My feeling is that a student with a full day-school program should be cautious about assuming additional studies.

Call your local school board for further information.

Summer school

Summer School courses were originally set up to allow a student to "pick up" subjects which had been failed but were required for promotion to the next grade. Nowadays–and many of you may not know this–summer school programs have been expanded to include general credit, interest and recreational courses. It is now possible, via summer school credits, to complete the requirements for the Ontario Secondary School Diplomas (Graduation or Honour Graduation) in less than the customary 4 or 5 years. For personal reasons, some above-average students may wish to do this. Ideally, summer study programs should be carefully discussed with school personnel.

Your local school board will have further information.

Alternative schools (free schools)

There has been a good deal of interest on the part of students, parents and press in alternatives to the regular school system.

The resulting free school movement, watched warily by some, has a small number of enthusiastic supporters. While some "free" schools operate as private, fee-paying institutions, others are administered by local boards of education.

For further information about the free school movement, write to:

The Editor
This Magazine
56 The Esplanade, 4th Floor
Suite 407
Toronto, Ontario

This Magazine was formerly known as *This Magazine is About Schools.*

Private schools

There are over 200 private schools across the province. None is under the direction of the Ministry of Education or a local board of education. Such schools are not supported by tax money in any way, but by student fees and financial endowments from private individuals and firms. Many offer programs leading to the Secondary School Graduation Diploma and the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma. All have to request inspection if they intend to grant diploma credits.

Some are residential, others enrol day students only. Costs can be high, especially for students attending residential schools.

Private schools, by their nature, tend to vary. Some emphasize strict discipline; others lean towards free expression. Sports, the creative arts or a religious emphasis are stressed to differing degrees depending on the school's particular tradition.

For a list of private schools contact:

Communications Branch
Ministry of Education
Mowat Block, 4th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1L2
Telephone: (416) 965-6407

A large number of private vocational or trade schools offer a variety of skill training courses. These schools, supported primarily by students' fees, must be registered under The Trade Schools Regulation Act. For a list of such registered schools, contact:

Information Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, 6th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E2
Telephone: (416) 965-6134

Out and in

Remember when the "drop out" was considered a failure by the school system and by society? Happily, this situation has changed and it is now quite acceptable to "drop out" for a period of time to work or travel, and then "drop back in" with no stigma attached. This is happening at both the secondary and the post-secondary levels, and has prevented many "drop outs" from becoming "turned offs". A temporary break from school makes it possible to return as a more mature, more interested and more successful student.

Adult day school

Some school boards have established Adult Day Schools for people over 18 wanting to return to school. The atmosphere in such schools is similar to night school classes and appeals to many mature students for the same reasons.

Consult your local school board for further information

Credits for mature students

Adults returning to high school to complete their diplomas-following an absence from school of at least 1 year-can now be granted credits for courses taken outside the regular school program and for work experience. If you want details, see the Ministry of Education's Memorandum 18 of January 21, 1974. A copy may be obtained from:

Communications Branch
Ministry of Education
Mowat Block, 14th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1L2
Telephone: (416) 965-6407

Part-time work and part-time study

Because of the flexibility of today's secondary school system, some secondary school students can, and are willing to, stretch out their schooling while they maintain financial independence or contribute to their family's income. Of course, there'll always be some students who can both attend a full-time program *and* work at a part-time job. Others may prefer to combine work with part-time day school, summer school, correspondence courses or night school.

Apprenticeship training

As these programs usually begin after Grades 10 or 12, only occasionally after Grade 8, they are described in the post-secondary section.

Post-Secondary Education

What's new in the post-secondary area? There have been a number of truly startling changes here . . . new institutions, growing enrolments, new courses and programs, and a concern for contemporary needs.

What is happening at the universities these days?

Do you know that there are now 15 provincial universities in Ontario, in addition to Royal Military College and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute? Several of these universities have been built within the past 10 or 15 years.

After a decade of spectacular and heady expansion, university enrolments have levelled off. Moderate growth in 1974-75 has increased the number of full-time students to 145,000, including Ryerson, which now grants degrees.

Most universities still demand a 60% average in six Grade 13 credits as a minimum entrance requirement. Several Ontario universities now admit a few outstanding grade twelve graduates each year. Students interested in an honours degree or in a program leading to a profession will need better than average marks.

Students can't enter professional programs such as law, medicine, teaching and library science directly from high school. For these programs, two years of related undergraduate study or an undergraduate degree is a basic requirement and there are usually many more applicants than there are places.

In today's university there are some fascinating new courses like: biophysics, communication arts, computer science, consumer studies, earth sciences, film arts, kinesiology, native studies, and urban studies.

Ontario Universities

Universities	*Location*	*Founding*	*Full-time*
Brock	St. Catharines	1964	2,597
Carleton	Ottawa	1942 (as Carleton College)	8,235
Guelph	Guelph	1862 (a) (as Ontario Veterinary College)	9,453
Lakehead	Thunder Bay	1946 (b) (as Lakehead Technical Institute)	[illegible]
Laurentian	Sudbury	1960 (c)	[illegible]
McMaster	Hamilton	1857 (d) (as Canadian Literary Institute)	[illegible]
Ottawa	Ottawa	1849	9,990
Queen's	Kingston	1841	9,820
Toronto	Toronto	1827 (e) (as King's College)	31,025
Trent	Peterborough	1963	1,974
Waterloo	Waterloo	1957	12,508
Western Ontario	London	1878	16,680
Wilfrid Laurier (formerly Waterloo Lutheran)	Waterloo	1913 (as Evangelist Lutheran Seminary of Canada)	2,650
Windsor	Windsor	1857 (f) (as Assumption College)	5,929
York	Toronto	1959	11,365
Ryerson	Toronto	1948 (as Ryerson Institute of Technology)	8,724
Royal Military College	Kingston	1876	600

(a) University of Guelph was chartered under that name in 1964. In addition to the Ontario Veterinary College, its founding colleges are the Ontario Agricultural College established in 1874 and Macdonald Institute, in 1903.

(b) Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was given degree-granting rights in 1962 and named Lakehead University in 1965.

(c) University of Sudbury, a federated college within Laurentian University, was founded as Sacred Heart College in 1913. Off-campus colleges have been established–Algoma College, Algoma (1965), Nipissing College, North Bay (1967) and College de Hearst, Hearst (1967). Current enrolments, respectively, are 271, 179 and 29.

(d) McMaster University was chartered under that name in 1887.

(e) Off-campus colleges have been established–Scarborough College (1965) and Erindale College (1967). Current enrolments, respectively, are 2,542 and 2,377.

(f) University of Windsor was chartered under that name in 1963.

Universities now offer a lot of flexibility, individual timetabling and freedom of choice. Many students opt for a general first year to try different subject areas.

Some of the costs of attending university have increased with inflation. Tuition fees, which have not risen at the same rate as other costs, still range from about $600 to $680 in arts and science, $700 to $840 in engineering and $725 to $1,175 in medicine. Residence with meals or board and lodging now costs from $900 to $1,400 a year. Altogether it can cost from $2,500 to $2,900 or more for a year at university, so many students apply for assistance from the province.

For further information about Ontario universities and costs see:

Horizons
Spectrum
Ontario Student Assistance Brochure
or some of the other publications listed at the end of this booklet.

Are there still teachers' colleges?

Yes, but most teachers' colleges across the province have now become university faculties or colleges of education. Students hoping to enter a training program for elementary school teachers now need a university degree–the same as for secondary school teacher training.

Has Ryerson changed?

In several ways. Its name was changed a few years ago to Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and it has now become a "techniversity", with over 8000 students. Since 1971, Ryerson has been offering degree programs in such areas as journalism, urban planning, early childhood education, home economics, interior design and specialized branches of science and technology.

For admission to most of Ryerson's diploma and certificate programs, students need only Grade 12 (Year 4) graduation, but for several of the degree programs they need an Honour Graduation Diploma from Grade 13 (Year 5).

Ryerson's new degrees are Bachelor of Applied Arts and Bachelor of Technology. Many Ryerson graduates are returning to upgrade their diploma to degree status.

Have there been changes in the Ontario College of Art?

Yes. The college has modernized its programs, attracted much public interest, and now has an enrolment of over 1000. Not a degree-granting institution, O.C.A. awards its graduates a four-year diploma as a College Associate. This diploma is widely recognized in the world of design and commercial art. For admission, students need a Grade 12 graduation diploma and an art portfolio.

What do the new community colleges offer?

The new Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (CAATs) present one of the most exciting changes in Ontario's educational scene. Since 1965 the province has developed 22 colleges, with more than 60 campuses in communities large and small. They offer 2000 programs in such areas as business, technology, applied arts and health sciences. Our community colleges train people for jobs and they have been very successful in finding jobs for their graduates in industry, business and government.

This year (1974-75) the CAATs have an enrolment of 55,000 full-time students in certificate and diploma programs, in addition to apprenticeship, manpower training and various short-term programs. Part-time enrolment, in courses geared to the needs and interests of young people and adults in the community, is now approaching 200,000.

The colleges have an "open door" admissions policy. Grade 12 (Year 4) graduates from any Ontario high school can be admitted to appropriate programs. Many CAAT applicants have Grade 13 (Year 5). Adults of 19 years or older, without the formal requirements, can also qualify, but may need some of the academic upgrading which the colleges offer.

In 1973 diploma nursing education was transferred from Ontario's teaching hospitals and regional schools of nursing to community colleges. This has boosted college enrolment. Some 7000 nurses in training now take their academic subjects in a college setting to supplement their clinical practice in hospitals. (See also page 16)

Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology

College	*Main Campus*	*Other Campuses*	*Enrolment Full-time Post-Secondary 1974-1975*
Algonquin	Ottawa	Pembroke Perth	6,547
Cambrian	Sudbury	Sault Ste. Marie	1,279
Canadore	North Bay		908
Centennial	Metro Toronto (Scarborough)		2,636
Conestoga	Kitchener	Cambridge Clinton Guelph Stratford	2,135
Confederation	Thunder Bay		1,214
Durham	Oshawa		898
Fanshawe	London	Woodstock Simcoe	4,572
George Brown	Toronto		2,958
Georgian	Barrie	Orillia Owen Sound Penetanguishene	1,398
Humber	Metro Toronto (Etobicoke)		5,065
Lambton	Sarnia		713
Loyalist	Belleville		1,091
Mohawk	Hamilton	Brantford Stoney Creek	4,105
Niagara	Welland	Niagara Falls St. Catharines	2,166
Northern	South Porcupine	Haileybury Kirkland Lake	734
St. Clair	Windsor	Chatham	2,844
St. Lawrence	Kingston	Brockville Cornwall	2,599
Sault	Sault Ste. Marie		984
Seneca	Metro Toronto (North York)	King	4,579
Sheridan	Oakville	Milton Mississauga Brampton	3,651
Sir Sandford Fleming	Peterborough	Lindsay	1,962

I understand that there are many specialized programs offered in other kinds of post-secondary colleges and schools across the province. What should I know about them?

Yes, there are many other choices after high school. Ontario has four colleges of agricultural technology, some of which will be new to you. They offer such courses as agri-business, animal health technology and home economics.

- *Centralia* (1967) located on the grounds of the former airbase north of London, has a two-year program for students in central and mid-western Ontario.
- *Kemptville* (1917) is by far the oldest and for years was the only school of its kind in Ontario. Situated south of Ottawa, it serves Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys.
- *New Liskeard* (1967) was set up to serve the unique agricultural needs of Northern Ontario. It is situated about 100 miles north of North Bay and is on the edge of the Clay Belt.
- *Ridgetown* (1951), located near Chatham, serves the area of sourthwestern Ontario and the Lake Erie shore. This college offers a new agricultural secretary course for farm record-keeping.
- In addition, the *Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture* at Niagara Falls has been training gardeners and horticulturists for nearly 40 years.

Besides the 5 medical schools in Ontario (all of which have limited enrolment) there are many institutions and teaching hospitals offering specialized training in the health sciences.

- *Nursing education* programs leading to a diploma are offered at all colleges of applied arts and technology and at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. These 2-year programs include clinical experience in hospitals and community health agencies. Graduates take the registration examinations of the College of Nurses of Ontario. Applicants need at least Grade 12 graduation with two senior science credits. Four-year programs leading to a degree in nursing are offered by 8 Ontario universities–Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto, Western and Windsor. Students need Grade 13 for admission. When they graduate, they also write the College of Nurses' registration examinations.

- *Nursing assistant* programs are given at 5 regional centres, 10 community colleges, 24 hospital training centres and 9 high schools across the province. Students need to be at least 17 and to have at least Grade 10. The community colleges prefer that applicants be at least 19 with Grade 12. Graduates write a College of Nurses examination for registration as nursing assistants in Ontario.

- *Medical Laboratory Technology* programs can be taken at several community colleges, at the Toronto Institute of Medical Technology and at a few hospitals. These 2 or 3-year programs include clinical practice. Applicants need Grade 13 with science options or an equivalent year at a community college.

- *Radiological technology* programs–including diagnostic radiography, radio therapy and nuclear medicine–combine theory training in an accredited centre with practical hospital experience. Two-year programs leading to certification examinations are given by the Toronto Institute of Medical Technology, 4 community colleges and several hospitals. Applicants need Grade 12 with a good average in math and science and should have the maturity to work with sick and injured people.

- *Doctor of Chiropractic* is the diploma awarded upon completion of the 4-year program at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in Toronto. For admission, students need a year of university with courses in biology, chemistry and psychology.

Other health sciences programs provide training for dental hygienists, bio-medical equipment technicians, emergency casualty attendants, medical records technicians, mental retardation counsellors, pharmacy assistants and many others. These courses are often run by community colleges in co-operation with hospitals and other agencies.

Are any training programs offered as correspondence courses, evening courses, on-the-job training or some combination of these?

Yes, quite a few. For instance, many professional associations within the business community offer special programs to upgrade the skills and reputation of their members. Here are some of the organizations offering such courses:

- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario
- Certified General Accountants' Association of Ontario
- Society of Industrial Accountants of Ontario
- Institute of Canadian Bankers
- Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
- Life Underwriters' Association of Canada
- Real Estate Institute of Canada
- Association of Ontario Land Surveyors
- Canadian Institute of Traffic and Transportation

A specialized form of training is provided by the Ministry of Transport's Air Services School in Ottawa. It prepares trainees for such aviation careers as air traffic controller, meteorologist and radio operator. Flight attendants are normally trained by the major airlines themselves.

The Canadian Government is actively involved in personnel training in many areas, ranging from the Armed Forces programs of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Coast Guard Officers' Cadet Training of the Ministry of Transport to adult retraining programs offered by Canada Manpower at Ontario's community colleges.

Apprenticeship training

These programs, which usually begin after grade 10 or grade 12, consist of on-the-job training with a qualified tradesperson plus periods of academic and theoretical work at a college of applied arts and technology.

Apprenticeship programs in the skilled trades are practical, job-oriented and financially rewarding–they pay you while you are learning. There are some problems though. It is sometimes difficult to find an apprentice opening and start your training. Because of the shortage of places, a student may face the frustration of being put on a waiting list.

For further information about apprenticeship training, check with your high school guidance office or write:

Manpower Training Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B5

Is that all?

Not quite. As more adults return to the work force or undertake further training, and as more women seek personal fulfillment through further education and career opportunities, we can expect an even greater development in these programs in the future. Correspondence courses and evening programs leading to diplomas and degrees, upgrading programs for adults at community colleges, staff training by government, business and industry, specific skills taught by private trade schools–all these programs now offer at least as much flexibility as has been achieved at the secondary school level.

Financing an Education

How do students meet the high costs of post-secondary education?

Financing an education after high school poses a real problem to many students. Some get help from parents; some work part-time; some get loans and grants. Most students use summer job savings to help pay their way or to supplement other assistance. High school students planning to attend college or university are well advised to start saving for it a few years ahead of time.

For students going on to post-secondary education, possible sources of financial assistance include:

- *Scholarships:* Outstanding students, as in the past, are eligible for scholarships. These awards are based primarily on academic achievement. Financial need is not normally a factor.

- *Awards or bursaries:* Many companies, service clubs, veterans groups and other organizations offer awards or bursaries for students. Many solid average students are helped in this way. You can find out about such awards from high school guidance counsellors.
  Some school boards provide modest assistance to high school students whose families are in financial need. The province also provides help in the form of $100 *Secondary School Bursaries* to needy students in their final year of high school who are planning to go on to post-secondary education. Such bursaries are awarded on the recommendation of the principal or guidance head.

- *Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP):* About two out of five post-secondary students in Ontario are receiving financial assistance through the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.
  Many eligible students receive both a loan and a grant, depending upon their family's income and their own educational costs. The loans are guaranteed by the Federal Government and are provided interest-free while the student is attending college or university. Repayment, with interest, does not begin until six months after the student graduates or drops out.
  The OSAP grants are provided out of provincial tax funds. A thorough evaluation of family financial circumstances is necessary in order to decide who should get help and how much. Although not yet perfect, this system is working towards equalization of opportunity by helping many thousands of students, whose parents have modest incomes, to go on to college or university.

- For those who need assistance, provincial loans and bursaries are also available for part-time studies.

- A variety of second-language fellowships and bursaries is funded by the Federal Government and administered by the Province. These are intended to encourage anglophones to learn French and vice versa.

Combining work and school

More students are now combining periods of work and periods of school. About 90% of post-secondary students get summer jobs. Some work part-time during the academic year. Some alternate work and study periods in cooperative programs offered by a few colleges and universities. The University of Waterloo and Mohawk College are examples. Arrangements do exist which help the student who wishes to alternate work and study. For instance, the University of Guelph, Carleton University, the University of Waterloo and York University admit students in January. Usually the maturity and experience gained through work periods prove beneficial.

Planning a School Program

How do I know what high school to send my child to?

Children will likely attend a neighbourhood secondary school much as their parents did. Most of these schools have sufficiently broad programs to accommodate students' needs. During your child's Grade 8 year, there will be an opportunity to have the secondary school program explained to you on *Parents' Night*. Be sure to attend.

If you live in an area which has specialized secondary schools—commercial, art, technical, francophone programs, independent studies—you may need to consider further your child's special needs and abilities.

Here are some suggestions that might start you and your children on a planning program:

- *Examine the elementary school record*
  If you consider the marks, comments and school experiences which your children have had at the elementary level, a pattern should start emerging.

- *Consciously observe children's interests and skills*
  You have seen them around the house. You know what they are good at and not good at. You know what experiences they have responded to or been turned off by. You know what they read, draw, talk about, work at, watch on television. Discuss with them these indications of interest or lack of interest, and their particular potential will begin to come into focus.

- *Talk to the elementary school teacher, counsellor and principal*
  They have ideas, information and opinions on your child's potential and you should pool yours with theirs.

- *Don't make hasty decisions*
  It takes time for students to make up their minds about the direction they want to go in. They need exposure to the experiences and stimulation of secondary school before they can make firm decisions. They need to try out new courses, part-time jobs, volunteer jobs, after-school clubs and sports in this new setting and in this new period of their lives. Do you remember how your own ideas changed during your teen years? What experiences and influences helped you to come to a decision?

What about the problem of choosing subjects?

Check the accompanying chart of major subject areas, and the various careers or post-secondary programs for which they are required or recommended. Also please remember that the choice of secondary subjects should be determined only partly by a student's educational and vocational plans.

Two things are worth considering:

- First, almost any life style will require a fundamental grasp of English, sciences and mathematics.
- Second, a person will spend many hours of life in recreational and leisure activities. School is the ideal place to explore and develop interests—whether they lead to full-time careers or not.

What jobs will the society require in the future?

Predicting the future job market is hazardous.

Here is one guess . . . the job market now needs and will need in the immediate future people who can do things with machines—run them, repair them, build them, design them, adapt them to a particular situation. Our present inefficient use of machines in a throw-away economy is producing a great waste of physical resources.

However, our society is just beginning to realize that another tremendous waste is occurring—a waste of human resources. Consequently we can expect an increasing concern over problems of human productivity—not as opposed to mechanical production, but as an essential component. You need only to walk along any street in an urban area these days to see the evidence of human wastage—the unemployed, the vagrants, the sick.

Careers where people work with people to overcome this disastrous wastage will be in demand. To "be good with people" will not be enough. The future society will be looking for trained and skilful practitioners of the art of making systems run smoothly in an efficient but also a human way.

As I see it, technology will be expanded to encompass human needs as well as productivity. All future employment will be affected by the humanizing of technology.

Subjects Required and Recommended for Various Careers or Post-Secondary Programs

Subject	English	French	History	Latin	Mathematics	Science	Geography
Required							
For Courses or Careers in	Architecture Business Administration Commerce and Finance Early Childhood Education Graphics Arts Home Economics Interior Design Journalism Secretarial Science Theology	Interpreting Translating Public Administration	Diplomatic Service Interior Design Journalism Public Administration		Architecture Astronomy Business Admin Commerce and Finance Computer Science Dentistry Food Sciences Graphic Arts Interior design Medicine Meteorology Pharmacy Science Technology Veterinary Science	Architecture Agriculture Dentistry Food Science Forestry Graphic Arts Home Economics Medicine Nursing Pharmacy Physical & Health Education Physical and Occupational Therapy Surveying Technology Veterinary Science	
Recommended							
For Courses or Careers in:	For every course or career where people use spoken or written words to communicate ideas	Archaeology Business Admin Commerce and Finance History Journalism Law Also for careers in airline shipping export/import companies	Business Admin Commerce and Finance Economics Economics & Forestry Geography Music Urban & Regional Planning	Archaeology English French Government History Law Medicine Political Science Theology	Agriculture Economics Health Education Law Nursing Physical & Health Education Psychology Sociology	Astronomy Computer Science Criminology Fashions Geography Interior Design	Agriculture Business Administration Commerce and Finance Economics and Forestry History Meteorology Public Administration Urban & Regional Planning

Selected Reference Publications

Some of these publications will be available in secondary school guidance offices, public libraries, and at college and university admissions offices and libraries. Specific sources are listed below.

Educational

Parents and students are strongly advised to request calendars from individual colleges and universities to determine specific entrance requirements. The following offer information of a more general nature.

- *Horizons Free*
  Guide to post-secondary education in Ontario
  Admission requirements, fees, courses offered, etc.

  Information Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1E2

- *Universities and Colleges of Canada $5.00*
  Basic information on Canadian universities and their affiliated colleges. Includes a comprehensive table of university programs. Order prepaid from:

  Publications Distribution Unit
  Statistics Canada
  (Cat. #81-230)
  Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0Z5

- *Spectrum $2.00*
  Basic information on colleges, universities and other education in Ontario.

  Guidance Centre
  Faculty of Education
  University of Toronto
  1000 Yonge Street
  Toronto, Ontario

- *Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Programs (CAAT Chart) Free*
  Comprehensive listing of programs at Ontario community colleges

  Information Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1E2

- *Study Abroad $6.00*
  International scholarships and courses. A directory to study opportunities at university level throughout the world. Published every two years by UNESCO. Order prepaid from:

  Information Canada
  International Publications
  Government of Canada
  Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9

- *Accredited Institutions of Higher Education $4.50*
  Annual listing of accredited colleges and universities in the United States.

  American Council on Education
  One Dupont Circle
  Washington, D.C. 20036

- *Apprenticeship Information and Folders on Skilled Trades Free*

  Manpower Training Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, 10th Floor
  Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C2

- *Directory of Registered Private Vocational Schools Free*
  Partial list of courses offered by registered private trade schools in Ontario

  Information Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1E2

Careers

- *Career Selector* *Free*
  Data on over 100 careers, nature of work, training, qualifications, remuneration, etc.

  Women's Bureau
  Ministry of Labour
  400 University Avenue
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1T7

- *University and Community College Career Outlook* *Free*
  Basic information on college and university programs and their related careers.

  Manpower Information and Analysis Branch
  Program Development Service
  Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration
  Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J9

- *Careers Updated* *$1.50*
  Career information on 17 categories including business and public service.

  Ontario Education Research Council
  1260 Bay Street, 6th Floor
  Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2B1

- *Occupational Information Monographs* *$ .50*
  Request free check list of leaflets re some 150 careers. Further information in individual monograph form available at 50¢ per copy.

  Guidance Centre
  Faculty of Education
  University of Toronto
  1000 Yonge Street
  Toronto, Ontario, M4W 2K8

Financial Aid

- *Ontario Secondary School Bursary Program* *Free*
  Bilingual brochure outlining assistance to needy secondary school students for final year studies.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C6

- *Ontario Student Assistance Program* *Free*
  Booklet outlining Ontario financial assistance to post-secondary students (OSAP). Available in English or French.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C6

- *Canada Student Loans Plan* *Free*
  Bilingual brochure outlining federally-guaranteed loans for post-secondary students.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C6

- *Bursaries for Part-time Students*
  Bilingual brochures outlining additional provincial assistance for full-time or part-time studies.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C6

- *Second Language Bursary and Fellowship Programs* *Free*
  Brochures and applications for a variety of assistance programs to encourage minority language teaching and study.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1C6

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